THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1831. NO. 65.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

GIDINGS, BALDWIN & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
CLEAVELAND, OHIO;

PROPRIETORS of the Ohio, Troy, and Erie Daily Line of Canal Boats, Ohio Canal—Agents of Troy and Erie Line, New York Canal and Proprietors in a Line of Steam Boats and Vessels on Lake Erie.—*Refer to*
MESSRS. WM. D. HARRIS & Co.
March 25.—3m* *Pittsburgh.*

REMOVAL.

DR. WM. F. IRWIN has removed to the New Brick Building in Liberty street, near the end of Fourth street. March 25.—3m

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3. 1829—tf.

STEEL.

100 TONS English and American Blister STEEL, of superior quality, for sale at eastern prices, by
BARNETT, SHORB, & CO.
Feb. 8—3mo. No. 2 foot of Wood street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of
PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

☞*BOWEN ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.*

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831—tf

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

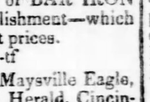
J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.
January 18, 1831—tf



NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that the White Lead heretofore manufactured by them, and branded "Stevenson, Pittsburgh," will hereafter be branded
AVERY & OGDEN, PITTSBURGH,
Who have an extensive supply on hand, *warranted pure*, and equal to any imported from England, or manufactured in the United States.—The character of their lead is very generally known in the Western country, and no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain for it a reputation, which they trust will secure general patronage.
CHAS. AVERY & CO.
March 11—3m

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 51 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.
N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.
WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.
MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.
JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, have removed their Bookstore to No. 51 Market street; where it is their intention to keep constantly on hand a well selected assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature and Science. Their late stock has been considerably increased by the addition of many valuable works; and they trust their establishment will still be deserving of the countenance of their friends and the public.—It is their intention to sell their books at the lowest market prices. They respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring country to their new store.
April 5, 1831—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.
Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.
F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.
JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 20, 1830—1y.

SADDLERY.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, are now opening an extensive assortment of plated, tinned, and Japaned SADDLERY of every description, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Saddlers. March 11, 1831.—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing
Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.
☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.
November 23, 1830—tf.

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions. H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

NOTICE.—*Mahlon Rogers*, having taken his son *Linton Rogers* into partnership, the public are respectfully informed, that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued in all its branches, under the firm of MAHLON ROGERS & SON. Steam Engines, Salt Pans, Still Boilers, &c. &c. will be executed with accuracy and despatch.
MAHLON ROGERS,
LINTON ROGERS.
Pittsburgh, April 19, 1831.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A Select School for the instruction of Boys in the useful branches of an English Education, was opened on the first Monday of April instant, under the superintendence of HARRISON PARRY.—Mr. Parry has opened his school in the room lately occupied as the Pittsburgh Reading Room. Entrance No. 44 Fourth, near the corner of Market street, where application will be made during school hours.

References—Rev. John Black, Rev. J. F. Halsey, Benjamin Darlington, T. B. Dallas, Esq. Hon. Harmar Denny. Ap. 19—1m.

WANTED, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market str't, STEUBENVILLE BANK NOTES, at 25 per cent. discount.

ALSO, Will be Exchanged, all Uncurrent Bank Notes of any of the banking institutions in the U. States, and notes of the Banks of Upper and Lower Canada, at the lowest rates of exchange. April 26—3*

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

SCHWEPPE & HORNER

HAVE just received, and offer for sale low, at the corner of Market and Third streets,
Prime green Havanna, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee;
Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas;
Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, and Pepper;
Bengal and Manilla Indigo;
Madder, Ginger, Rice, Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar;
20 tons Campeachy Logwood:
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Port Wines;
Holland Gin, (Sevan brand,) Jamaica Spirits;
Cogniac Brandy, (Seignette brand;)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar;
600 heavy Dried Hides;
50 barrels No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 do. No. 3 do.
Tubs of Mackerel for family use. Ap. 12

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smith field streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,
Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
Four Prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars, is
$40,000,
AND TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 9, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of MAY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six No. Lottery—Ten drawn Ballots.—

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	56	50
1	10,000	56	40
1	10,000	112	30
1	10,000	112	25
1	2,260	224	20
10	1,000	1960	10
10	500	15400	5
10	300		
20	200	18040 *prizes*,	$183,040
65	100		

Tickets, $5 00; Halves, $2,50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. April 26, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 9, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, MAY 7TH, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	56	50
1	10,000	56	40
1	10,000	112	30
1	10,000	112	25
1	2,250	224	20
10	1,000	1260	10
10	500	15400	5
10	300		
20	200	18040 *prizes*,	$183,040
65	100		

Tickets, $5 00; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
April 26, 1831.

NOTICE.—The firm of Steele & Co. is dissolved by the death of I. STEELE. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and all those having claims will present the same for settlement to JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of the late Steele & Co. Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—W. M. CARLISLE, of the firm of Steele & Carlisle, and JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of Steele & Co. have associated themselves together, under the firm of CARLISLE & BIRMINGHAM, and will continue a General Agency and Commission Business, at the old stand, No. 90 Front street.
W. M. CARLISLE,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM.
Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—3mo.

EDUCATION.—A Widow Lady, from Europe, whose previous means of information fit her for the task, wishes to undertake, in a private family, the charge of the younger members of it, and their instruction in elementary English and the French language. Communications may be addressed to William Eichbaum, Esq. Postmaster, when further information, as respects terms, references, &c. will be given, or to the editor of this paper. April 26—3*

AN ORDINANCE,
Concerning the Appropriation of the Borough taxes for the present year.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted, by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny, that the sum of nineteen hundred and forty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents be and the same is hereby appropriated as follows:

1. For the salaries of the Borough Officers, viz:		
The Burgess	$50 00	
The Treasurer	25 00	
The Street Commissioner	50 00	
The Town Clerk	50 00	
The High Constable	25 00	
The Assessor	12 00	
The Clerk of the Market	50 00	—262 00
For Regulating	75 00	
For Collecting	66 75	—141 75
2. For credits engine subscribers	286 66	
For payment of interest on loans	162 00	—448 66
3. For leveling Morgan street	30 00	
For repairing East lane and the canal bridge in East lane	10 00	
For repairing Ohio street, east of the centre of the town	150 00	
For repairing Federal street, north of the centre of the town	100 00	
For repairing Ohio street, west of the centre of the town, the road from the Penitentiary to Water lane, and Water lane	60 00	
For repairing Pasture lane	30 00	
For repairing Bank lane, from the angle at Maclean's, westward	25 00	
For repairing and draining Lacock street, west of the canal	40 00	
For repairing and filling up Craig street	50 00	
For grading, filling up and repairing Robinson street, between Federal street and the canal	150 00	
For repairing and filling up Lacock street, between Federal street and the canal	25 00	
For repairing the passage under M'Donald's house at the river and Bank lane, east of Federal street	25 00	—695 00
4. For contingencies		391 80
Total - -		$1949 21

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1831.
ISAAC LIGHTNER, Pres't of Council.
Attest, JOHN MORRISON, Cl'k.

Approved: In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Corporation to be affixed, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1831.
HUGH DAVIS,
April 29. *Burgess.*

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜
Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

Erie, - -	½ pr. ct.	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia, - -	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes -	1	Michigan -	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada - - -	4
Canton - - -	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b. - - -	2	South Carolina -	3
Pottsville - - -	2	N. York, Con.	2
Greensburgh -	30	R. Isl., Vermont,	2
Old Bk. Steub. -	25	Mass., N. Hamp.	2
Maryland, -	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.
Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium. GEORGE A GOOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

TURNPIKE NOTICE—Stockholders in the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Turnpike Road Company are hereby requested to pay the first instalment of five dollars per share, on or before the 25th day of May next. JAMES BARR.
April 29—3t

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By adjournment, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Indiana, on the third Monday of May next—All the right, title, interest, and claim of Richard T. Leech, of, in, and to the undivided sixth part of one hundred and thirty-five acres and forty-seven perches, and usual allowance, situate in Conemaugh township, and lying on the Conemaugh river, adjoining William Lamer, M'Right, and others, with about seven acres cleared, two salt wells, one of which is now in operation; one frame house, one stone house, one log house, and four cabin houses, with some stabling. Also three acres, and forty-seven perches, adjoining, on the east side, with three cabin houses, and one salt well—not in operation. Seized and taken in execution as the the property of the said Richard T. Leech, at the suit of John F. Stineman and Geo. Bryan, Executors of John F. Stineman.
JAMES TAYLOR, *Sheriff.*
April 26, 1831.—3t*

W. B. M'CLURE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 44 Fourth street, under Lambdin's Museum. April 8—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 9, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 7TH of MAY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.—

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	56	50
1	10,000	56	40
1	10,000	112	30
1	10,000	112	25
1	2,260	224	20
10	1,000	1960	10
10	500	15400	5
10	300		
20	200	18040 *prizes*,	$183,040
65	100		

Tickets, $5 00; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000: in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
April 26, 1831.

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

POETRY.

SUMMER AND WINTER HOURS.

Summer and Winter Hours. By Henry Glassford Bell, 8vo. p. 174. London: Hurst, Chance, & Co. Edinburgh: Henry Constable, 1831.

The author says in his preface,—"This volume has been entitled 'Summer and Winter Hours,' because its contents are in truth the fruits of such hours, snatched at intervals from literary pursuits of a graver and more continuous, though not more congenial kind. The author was desirous of publishing a selection of his fugitive pieces, more as an intimation of his poetical existence, than as any attempt to prove himself entitled to the highest honors of the Muse. If he live, he will put his capabilities as a poet to a more ambitious and arduous test."

Our first quotation shall consist of some passages from a poem, entitled "Mary, Queen of Scots," in which the author has judiciously selected the most picturesque and characteristic events of the various stages of that unhappy lady's history, and made them succeed each other like a beautiful gallery of portraits. The first fragment is highly graphic, and breathes at the same time a spirit of peace and happiness; the second is not less picturesque, but more powerful and elevated; the third has all the melody and solemnity of the requiem.

"It was a stately convent, with all its old and lofty walls,
And gardens with their broad green walks, where soft the footstep falls;
And o'er the antique dial-stones, the creeping shadow passed,
And, all around, the noonday sun a drowsy radiance cast.
No sound of busy life was heard, save from the cloister dim,
The tinkling of the silver bell, or the sister's holy hymn.
And there five noble maidens sat beneath the orchard trees,
In that first budding spring of youth, when all its prospects please;
And little reck'd they when they sang, or knelt at vesper prayers,
That Scotland knew no prouder names—held none more dear than theirs:
And little even the loveliest thought, before the Virgin's shrine,
Of royal blood, and high descent from the ancient Stuart line;
Calmly her happy days flew on, uncounted in their flight,
And as they flew, they left behind a long continuing light."

* * * * * * * * *

"The scene was changed. It was an eve of raw and surly mood,
And in a turret chamber high, of ancient Holyrood,
Sat Mary, listening to the rain, and sighing with the winds,
That seem'd to suit the stormy state of men's uncertain minds,
The touch of care had blanch'd her cheek, her smile was sadder now;
The weight of royalty had press'd too heavy on her brow;
And traitors to her councils came, and rebels to the field;
The Stuart *sceptre* well she sway'd, but the *sword* she could not wield.
She thought of all her blighted hopes—the dreams of youth's brief day—
And summon'd Rizzio with his lute, and bade the minstrel play
The songs she loved in earlier years,—the songs of gay Navarre,
The songs, perchance, that erst were sung by gallant Chantelar.
They half beguiled her of her cares, they soothed her into smiles;
They won her thoughts from bigot zeal, and fierce domestic broils—
But, hark! the tramp of armed men! the Douglas' battle cry!
They come! they come! and lo! the scowl of Ruthven's hollow eye!
And swords are drawn, and daggers gleam, and tears and words are vain,
The ruffian steel is in his heart—the faithful Rizzio's slain!
Then Mary Stuart brush'd aside the tears that trickling fell;
'Now for my father's arms!' she said, 'my woman's heart, farewell!'"

* * * * * * * * *

"The scene was changed. Beside the block a sullen headsman stood,
And gleam'd the broad axe in his hands that soon must drip with blood.
With a slow and steady step, there came a lady through the hall,
And breathless silence chained the lips, and touch'd the hearts of all;
Rich were the sable robes she wore, her white veil round her fell,
And from her neck, there hung the cross—that cross she loved so well!
I knew that queenly form again, though blighted was its bloom—
I saw that grief had deck'd it out—an offering to the tomb!
I knew the eye, though faint its light, that once so brightly shone;
I knew the voice, though feeble now, that thrill'd with every tone;
I knew the ringlets, almost grey, once threads of living gold;
I knew that bounding grace of step, that symmetry of mould.
Even now I see her far away, in that calm convent aisle.
I hear her chant her vesper hymn, I mark her holy smile,—
Even now I see her bursting forth, upon her bridal morn.
A new star in the firmament, to light and glory born!—
Alas, the change: she placed her foot upon a triple throne,
And on the scaffold now she stands—beside the block, *alone!*
The little dog that licks her hand, the last of all the crowd
Who sunn'd themselves beneath her glance, and round her footsteps bow'd.
Her neck is bared—the blow is struck—the soul has pass'd away;
The bright—the beautiful—is now a bleeding piece of clay!
A solemn text! Go think of it, in silence and alone,
Then weigh against a grain of sand, the glories of a throne!

—

The following passage, from the ballad of the "King's Daughter," is a beautiful and unaffected picture. Rosalie's lover has just told her that he must forsake her for a royal bride.

There was a smile on Rosalie's lip,
But a tear in her blue eye shone;
The smile was all for her lover's fate,
The tear perchance for her own.

And down fell her ringlets of chesnut hair,
Down in a shower of gold;
And she hid her face in her lover's arms,
With feelings best left untold.

Then slowly rose she in her power,
With something of pride and scorn,
And she look'd like a tall and dewy flower
That lifts up its head to the morn.

She flung her golden ringlets aside,
And a deep blush crimson'd her cheek—
'Heaven bless thee, Alfred, and thy young bride,
Heaven give you the joy you seek!

Thou wert not born for a cottage, love,
Nor yet for a maiden of low degree;
Thou wilt find thy mate in the King's daughter—
Forget and forgive thy Rosalie.'

Profits of Railways.—It is stated that the receipts of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, for the first nine weeks, for passengers alone exceeded £18,000 $80,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Standard, April 25.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ships Columbia Capt. Delano, from London, and Caledonia, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the evening of March 31st, and Liverpool to April 1st inclusive, with shipping lists of the latest date.

The accounts contain nothing of a decisive nature, except the manifestation of warlike determinations on the part of the Ministers of Louis Philippe. The news from Poland is encouraging, and the reports of revolutions in Lithuania, Podolia, and Volhynia, are confirmed. Belgium is in a dreadful state of anarchy. From Italy we receive nothing definite, but the rumors are unfavorable to the cause of the Constitutionalists.

ENGLAND.

The committal of the Reform Bill has been postponed till Monday, April 18, to make way for Mr. Folwell Buxton's motion on Colonial Slavery.

All the accounts agree that war between France and Austria, is no longer matter of doubt, in consequence of the Austrians having entered Bologna.

In relation to the probability of a war, the London Courier of the evening of the 31st, holds the following language:—It will be seen by our extracts from Paris papers of Tuesday, that the probability of war between France and Austria has, for the first time, assumed a serious aspect. The Austrians have, it is said, in entering Bologna, violated, not only the principle of non-intervention, but also broken their promise to the French Government, not to interfere for the suppression of revolt beyond those states over which the right of interference has been recognised by the French Ministry.

The news from Poland is most cheering: the Russians are suffering terribly from the state of the weather, the want of provisions, and the breaking up of the ice. General *Diebitsch* appears only to think of preserving his army, which is distributed in small corps, and does not act on the offensive.

The disturbances in Ghent and Brussels are of a serious nature. The provisional government has no doubt been displaced.

It is said that the crown of Belgium is to be offered to the Prince of Cobourg, on condition of his marrying a French Princess.

The Swiss Cantons have assembled an army of 60,000 men. They declare that this force is merely to preserve their neutrality; but they will no doubt aid France when she makes a movement against Austria.

Fifty young men of the University of Paris left that city in one day to join the Poles, taking with them regular passports from the Polish Minister, who paid their expenses.

Austria, France, and Holland have each contracted for large loans.

Mr. Jeffry, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, has lost his seat in the House of Commons, and Captain Oglevie declared the sitting member.

The London Courier says, that a dissolution of Parliament will not take place unless on the third reading of the Reform Bill, it should be rejected. If it should pass by a small majority, it will be carried to the Lords, and if rejected there, Parliament will then be dissolved immediately.

A long debate on the Reform Question, took place in the House of Lords, on the 28th March, growing out of a motion on the population returns. Lord Brougham delivered and eloquent speech in favor of Reform, and the Duke of Wellington replied. Earl Grey also made a speech.

The further consideration of the Reform Bill had been postponed to the 18th April.

LONDON, March 31.

"City, twelve o'clock.—The letters from Paris received this morning threw the Money Market into confusion, and have caused much general anxiety from their warlike tenor. The French Funds had experienced a most extraordinary depression.

IRELAND.

Thirty eight of the Irish members of Parliament opposed the second reading of the Reform Bill. The people are well pleased with the bill, generally, but wish its details amended.

Petitions have been presented in the House of Commons for the continuance of the Proclamation law relative to public meetings.

The Lord Lieutenant attends the Theatre frequently, with a view of conciliating the people, by thus publicly showing himself.

The Counties of Galway and Mayo are visited by famine, and a meeting has been held in London to devise means for the relief of the sufferers. A subscription has been entered into.

Clare Election.—The election of a member to represent the county of Clare, in the room of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, terminated in the return of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the son of the member for Waterford. He was opposed by Sir E. O'Brien.—The numbers at the final close of the poll were for Mr. O'Connell, 325, for Sir E. O'Brien, 177; majority, 148.

On the second day of the election, Mr. Wm. V. Mahon, brother to O'Gorman, fought a duel with Wm. S. O'Brien, M. P. After the first fire a reconciliation was effected.

There seems to be very good reasons for believing that the system of Irish agitation is almost at an end. In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. O'Connell declared that "what he wanted was, that every idea of rivalry between England and Ireland should give place to *mutual kindness and good offices*. He hoped above all things, that the Reform Bill would lead to a solid, perpetual, and irrevocable union between the two countries." There can be no doubt that the repeal of the Union previously announced to take place on the 1st of January next, is postponed *sine die*.

BELGIUM.

The Independent of Brussels of the 27th inst. contains the following, in a postscript.

"News has been brought by the intelligence just arrived, that hostilities had commenced in the direction of Turnhout. Some batteries of artillery proceeded from Brussels this morning, for the purpose of reinforcing our troops. Gen. Niellon has also returned to his post."

From our own Correspondent.

BRUSSELS, March 28, 4 A. M.

The greatest alarm pervades the town. A horde of miscreants, paid and organised by well known individuals, have been let loose upon the town, and are at this moment committing the most disgraceful acts of disorder and pillage—acts which will render forever infamous the names of the instigants, and cast eternal disgrace upon the nation; the more so since they are not the result of temporary effervescence, but emanate from a pre-organised plan. Reports of an Orange complot of conspiracies in this place and Antwerp have been rife for some days, and a partial corroboration of the truth of the reports was produced by a declaration of a Colonel Berremens, who, in a drunken carousal, proclaimed his intention of proceeding to meet the Prince of Orange with his regiment. This officer was immediately arrested, and it is said he made revelations implicating other persons.

This regiment stationed in the cacerne Saint Elizabeth, mutinied, planted a tree of liberty before the gate, maltreated some of the officers, and being joined by some of the populace, proceeded to the prison, demanding the life of their chief.

The Belgic Association meets again this night. It arrogates to itself the right of issuing proclamations. The overthrow of the government and the establishment of a republic are talked of. De Potter is expected back. He, Gendebein, Van der Weyer, Tielmans, and Robaulx, are spoken of as Ministers. Several arrests have been made, amongst others, General Nypels. Van der Snissen is ordered to proceed to Namur.

"At this moment considerable disturbance prevails, indeed the impunity of yesterday's excesses, might well bring on a renewal of them.—The Garde Bourgoise has been prevented from interfering by the orders and the measures of their chief. The pompiers are confined to their barrack, and the garrison, except in one or two instances, have partaken in the disorder, if they have not taken an active part in it. Great God! how can a city, containing 80,000 inhabitants, suffer itself to be pillaged and ruled by a party of brigands! and how can a military General, hitherto much esteemed, consent to a combination so infamous! for all this is a preconcerted affair.—It excites the profound indignation of every man who has a feeling of honor, no matter to what class he belongs.

From the Courrier des Pays Bas, of March 25.

The Congress adjourned a few weeks, leaving to the Regent and his Ministers the task of completing the revolution. We are entirely ignorant of the state of our position with respect to foreign powers.

HOLLAND.

"ANTWERP, March 26.—Fresh troubles have taken place at Ghent. It appears a soldier was assassinated in a cellar, under a tavern, on the Scheldt. It is said that the landlord shut the door, and that the victim was dreadfully mutilated. He did not die before he was examined by the officers of justice. Many of his comrades, and some citizens, went to the tavern, and threw the furniture into the river.—They then went to the house of M. Steven, (Editor of the Messager de Gand,) which they completely gutted; the fragments of his furniture, carriages, papers, &c. covered the Scheldt.

"ANTWERP, March 25.—Generals Beaulieu and Dulailils arrived here yesterday, to take the military command of the division and the fortress.

"We are assured, that on Friday, proposals were made to some officers to march their troops, the next day, to Brussels, which they formally refused, expressing their indignation. It is added that they also refused to take a part of the thirty millions, which they were told were deposited in the citadel, and that an officer was sent express, to inform the Regent of these circumstances.

"Lastly, we will add, as impartial reporters, that we are assured that several military positions were abandoned without the knowledge of the officers.

"Duke Bernard, of Saxe Weimar, Governor of Luxembourg, for the King of Holland, has published two proclamations to the inhabitants. In the first, he announces a complete amnesty for all political acts, writings, notes or opinions; and, in the second, he publishes the protocol of the Diet of Frankfort, containing the resolution of 24,000 troops of the Confederation to be ready to re-establish the authority of the King of Holland as Grand Duke. As the expenses that this occupation will cause, fall according to the laws of the Confederation, on the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy, he thinks it his duty to give them due notice, that they may be more ready to return their obedience to their lawful Sovereign.

"The subscribers to the Belgic Association become hourly more numerous. Corresponding Committees are forming in the Provinces.—The Courier publishes a long list of names.

HAGUE, March 27.—His Majesty, by a decree of the 23d, has resolved that the infantry of the field shall be divided into three divisions; each consisting of three brigades; the first to be commanded by General Van Geen; the second by the Duke of Saxe Weimar; and the third by Lieutenant General Mever.

"March 25.—Messrs. White and Abercrombie, the two English officers who were sent by Lord Ponsoby to Maestricht to convince themselves on the spot whether the Belgians had returned to the positions which they occupied on the 21st November last, as agreed on in the armistice, have returned to Brussels. They found the village of Eysden occupied by Belgian troops, contrary to the armistice.

"Various accounts from Amsterdam say, that the proposed loan of 42 millions, begins to be more and more approved of there.

From a private Correspondent.

GHENT, March 26.—"Our unfortunate city again presents a very lamentable spectacle. At one time a number of wretches, who have been sentenced capitally, make disturbances; and at another, as was the case yesterday, an infuriated populace committed some pillages and spread desolation almost under the protection of the armed force!

POLAND.

LONDON, March 30.—The German papers received to the 23d inst. are of some interest, as testifying the further success of the Polish cause. The entry of the Polish army under Dwernicki into the province of Podolia is likely to produce a considerable increase of perplexity to the Russians. The Nobility and their dependents have arisen *en masse*, and assembled 15,000 cavalry, which force advanced to Kaminiez, the capital, and disarmed a Russian regiment of infantry. The news of this event has already, it is supposed, led to a retreat of the force under General Kreutz.

Previous to the retreat of Kreutz, the corps under his command captured Lublin, after a most desperate resistance by the inhabitants, and a small band of Polish troops.

WARSAW, March 12.—General Dwernicki has got the appellation of *Cannon Provider*, because every moment he is bringing in some fresh piece that he has taken from the enemy. We have this moment learned that his troops have passed the Bug at Kladmour and Horodlo.

The private accounts from Berlin gave a most heart cheering account of the state of the Polish cause. If these accounts may be relied upon, the Russian army is in a most deplorable condition—a condition only equalled by that of the troops of Napoleon in their retreat from Moscow. All we can say is, may such ever be the fate of tyrants and their miserable, but not less guilty adherents. By the way it is said that France, Prussia, and England, have remonstrated with Russia on behalf of the Poles. We are afraid remonstrance, unbacked by arms, will produce little or no good to the cause of that brave but unfortunate people.—*Courier.*

A letter from the Polish frontiers, dated 17th inst. has the following information:—

The advanced guards of the Russian division arrived at Naygrod on the 17th.

The accounts direct from Warsaw are to the 21st inclusive. On the 17th, the Governor Krukowieska, accompanied by his staff, viewed the fortifications of the city, the barricades in the streets, the means of defence in the private houses, and the batteries on the other side of the river. Among other particulars, it appears that mines are made in several places, that many doors and windows are barricaded; and walls are built across the streets, by which the city is divided into separate fortified quarters.

"Letters from Zamore of the 14th, received at Warsaw, say—that on the 11th, a Russian battalion was surrounded at Uchanie, and compelled to surrender; the prisoners had been brought to Zamore.

"Unfavorable accounts had been received from Cracow respecting the health of Gen. Chlopicki; he was very seriously ill.

"The Polish soldiers appear to be very burdensome to the citizens of Warsaw; the Governor has issued a proclamation on the subject.

"The Warsaw Journals say, that there has been no public or private sitting of the Diet for some time past; the Members only have private meetings. It is expected there will soon be a public sitting, in which a project of a law will be brought forward relative to the assignment of land to the peasantry.

"On the 18th, the Minister of the interior installed our newly elected Municipal Court of Warsaw."

RUSSIA.

"The Prussian State Gazette of the 25th and 29th March, contains accounts from St. Petersburgh of the 16th and from Warsaw of the 21st.

"From St. Petersburgh, it is stated that Prince Michael arrived on the 9th at Kowro, and on the 10th passed over the Niemen with part of the guards that were on their march to Poland, afterwards his Imperial Highness returned to Kowro.

"The Emperor has named the Counsellor of State, Fuhrman, and Adjutant Stroganoff, Members of the Provisional Government of Poland."

PORTUGAL.

By the Lisbon mail we have received Gazettes from the 7th to the 20th March. Seven of the persons concerned in the attempt made on the 8th of February to shake off the tyranny of Don Miguel were executed at Lisbon on the morning of the 16th. The Gazette contains an article from Madrid of the 12th, giving an official account of the execution of forty-five constitutionalists of the band of Manzanares.

Despatches from Seville of the 9th and 11th inst. announce the surrender of the Constitutionalists, and the total destruction or dispersion of all the bands which had appeared in arms.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome state that the inhabitants daily expected the arrival of the revolutionary troops from Bologna. The tri-color was seen from the towers of the city, floating over the advancing force, and would soon, it was supposed, be planted on the seven hills, unless the Papal army showed more courage and zeal than it had hitherto displayed. The two sons of Louis Bonaparte, who served in the ranks of the insurgents had left them and proceeded to Ancona to embark for Trieste. This latter fact does not seem to lend much credibility to the reports of the great success or brilliaat prospects of the party whom they had joined. Cardinal Barnetti, in order to overawe the disaffected at Rome, had announced the entrance of the Austrian troops into the northern duchies. The French papers of Sunday, state that the Austrians have entered Bologna.

From the Messager des Chambres of Wednesday.

It is now beyond doubt that the Austrians entered Bologna on the 20th instant.

The Provisional Government and the Italian Patriots had made up their minds, from the first instant, to retire upon the approach of the enemy, so as not to expose an open city to the horrors of war.

All those who could carry arms have retired to the Appenines, the narrow passes of which, may easily be made the scene of desperate resistance.

It would appear that the entrance of the Austrians was determined upon in consequence of the attempts of the patriots, who, according to a letter from Vienna, made an attack upon Rome on the 9th, but were repulsed.

From the Cherokee Phœnix, of April 9.

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.

The motion made by the Counsel for the Cherokees in the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of injunction against the State of Georgia, has failed. On the last day of the session Mr. Chief Justice Marshall gave the opinion of the Court, a copy of which we have received, and which we publish below. A remark or two will suffice for the present.

The Court has decided that the Cherokee nation is not a foreign state in the sense of the Constitution, and of course, as a nation, cannot maintain an action in the Courts of the United States. This decision places us in a peculiar situation. While most of the rights for which we have contended are most explicitly acknowledged and conceded by the Court, we are at the same time considered to be in a state of "pupilage," unable to sue for those rights in the judicial tribunals. This is certainly no enviable position. Having rights, important rights, but no redress, except it be in the Executive and Congress of the United States, and those have already proved but a broken reed which has been piercing us to our very vitals. When we say that we have no redress in the Courts of the Union, we mean in our *national* capacity, for so the Court has decided; and when it is said by the Court that it cannot exercise jurisdiction, we presume it is meant original jurisdiction, for that was the question before them. It was only by considering the Cherokee nation a foreign state, in the sense of the Constitution, that it could have exercised jurisdiction, and awarded the writ of injunction. Whether the Cherokees, as individuals, can receive protection from the Supreme Court in its appellate jurisdiction, is a question we are not capable of answering. We must leave that to futurity.

CHEROKEE NATION *vs.* STATE OF GEORGIA.

January Term, 1831.

Opinion of the Supreme Court of the U. States, delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, on a motion of the Cherokee Nation for a writ of injunction and subpœna against the State of Georgia.

This bill is brought by the Cherokee Nation, praying an injunction to restrain the State of Georgia from the execution of certain laws of that State, which, as alleged, go directly to annihilate the Cherokees as a political society, and to seize, for the use of Georgia, the lands of the nation which have been assured to them by the United States in solemn treaties, repeatedly made, and still in force.

If courts were permitted to indulge their sympathies, a case better calculated to excite them can scarcely be imagined. A people once numerous, powerful, and truly independent: found by our ancestors in the quiet and uncontrolled possession of an ample domain, gradually sinking beneath our superior policy, our arts, and our arms, have yielded their lands by successive treaties, each of which contains a solemn guarantee of the residue, until they retain no more of their former extensive territory than is necessary to their comfortable subsistence. To preserve this remnant the present application is made.

Before we can look into the merits of the case, a preliminary inquiry presents itself. Has this court jurisdiction of the cause?

The third article of the Constitution describes the extent of the judicial power. The second section closes an enumeration of the cases to which it is extended, with "controversies" "between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects." A subsequent clause of the same section gives the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in all cases in which a state shall be a party. The party defendant may then unquestionably be such in this court. May the plaintiff sue in it? Is the Cherokee nation a foreign State in the sense in which that term is used in the Constitution?

The counsel for the plaintiffs have maintained the affirmative of this proposition with great earnestness and ability. So much of the argument as was intended to prove the character of the Cherokees as a State, as a distinct political society, separated from others, capable of managing its own affairs, and governing itself, has, in the opinion of a majority of the judges, been completely successful. They have been uniformly treated as a State, from the settlement of our country. The numerous treaties made with them by the United States, recognize them as a people capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war, of being responsible in their political character for any violation of their engagements, or for any aggression committed on the citizens of the United States by any individual of their community. Laws have been enacted in the spirit of these treaties.—The acts of our Government plainly recognize the Cherokee nation as a State, and the courts are bound by those acts.

A question of much more difficulty remains. Do the Cherokees constitute a foreign State in the sense of the Constitution?

Their counsel have shown conclusively that they are not a State of the Union, and insisted that individually they are aliens, not owing allegiance to the United States. An aggregate of aliens, composing a State, must, they say, be a foreign State.—Each individual being foreign, the whole must be foreign.

This argument is imposing, but we must examine it more closely before we yield to it. The condition of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any other two people in existence. In the general, nations not owing a common allegiance, are foreign to each other. The term foreign nations is, with strict propriety, applicable by either to the other. But the relation of the Indians to the United States is marked by peculiar and cardinal distinctions, which exist no where else.

The Indian territory is admitted to compose a part of the United States. In all our maps, geographical treaties, histories, and laws, it is so considered. In all our intercourse with foreign nations, in our commercial regulations, in any attempt at intercourse between Indians and foreign nations, they are considered as within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, subject to many of those restraints which are imposed upon our own citizens. They acknowledge themselves in their treaties to be under the protection of the United States; they admit that the United States have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with them, and of managing all their affairs, as they think proper, and the Cherokees in particular were allowed by the treaty of Hopewell, which preceded the Constitution, "to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress." Treaties were made with some tribes by the State of New York, under a then unsettled construction of the confederation, by which they ceded all their lands to the state, taking back a limited grant to themselves, in which they admit their dependence.

Though the Indians are acknowledged to have an unquestionable and heretofore unquestioned right to the lands they occupy until that right shall be extinguished by a voluntary cession to our government, yet it may well be doubted whether those tribes which reside within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States can with strict accuracy be denominated foreign nations. They may more correctly perhaps be denominated domestic dependent nations.—They occupy a territory to which we assert a title independent of their will, which must take effect in point of possession when their right of possession ceases. Meanwhile they are in a state of pupilage. Their relation to the United States resembles that to a ward of his guardian. They look to our government for protection, rely upon its kindness, and its power appeal to it for relief to their wants, and address the President as their Great Father. They and their country are considered by foreign nations as well as by ourselves, as being completely under the sovereignty and dominion of the United States, that any attempt to acquire their lands, or to form political connexion with them, would be considered by all as an invasion of our territory, and an act of hostility.

These considerations go far to support the opinion that the framers of our Constitution had not the Indian tribes in view when they opened the courts of the Union to controversies between a state of the citizens thereof, and foreign states.

In considering this subject, the habits and usages of the Indians, in their intercourse with their white neighbors, ought not to be entirely disregarded.—At the time the Constitution was framed, the idea of appealing to an American Court of justice for an assertion of right or a redress of wrongs had perhaps never entered the mind of an Indian or of his tribe. Their appeal was to the tomahawk, or to the government. This was well understood by the statesmen who framed the Constitution of the United States, and might furnish some reason for omitting to enumerate them among the parties who might sue in the Courts of the Union. Be this as it may, the peculiar relations between the United States and the Indians occupying our territory are such that we should feel much difficulty in considering them as designated by the term foreign State were there no other part of the Constitution which might shed light on the meaning of these words. But we think that in construing them, considerable aid is furnished by that clause in the eighth section of the third article which empowers Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

In this clause they are so clearly contradistinguished by a name appropriate to themselves, from foreign nations, as from the several States composing the Union. They are designated by a distinct appellation, and as this appellation can be applied to neither of the others, neither can the appellation, distinguishing either of the others, be in a construction applied to them.—The objects to which the power of regulating commerce might be directed, are divided into three distinct classes—foreign nations, the several States, and Indian tribes. When framing this article the convention considered them as entirely distinct. We cannot assume that the distinction was lost in framing a subsequent article, unless there be something in its language to authorize the assumption.

The counsel for the plaintiffs contend that the words "Indian tribes" were introduced into the article empowering Congress to regulate commerce, for the purpose of removing those doubts in which the management of Indian affairs was involved, by the language of the ninth article of the confederation. Intending to give the whole power of managing those affairs to the Government about to be instituted, the convention confined it explicitly, and omitted those qualifications which embarrassed the exercise of it as granted in the confederation. This may be admitted without weakening the construction which has been intimated. Had the Indian tribes been foreign nations in the view of the convention, this exclusive power of regulating intercourse with them might have been, and most probably would have been specifically given, in language contra-distinguishing them from foreign nations.—Congress might have been empowered "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, including the Indian tribes, and among the several States." This language would have suggested itself to statesmen who considered the Indian tribes as foreign nations, and were yet desirous of mentioning them particularly.

It has been also said that the same words have not necessarily the same meaning attached to them when found in different parts of the same instrument.—Their meaning is controlled by the context. This is undoubtedly true. In common language the same word has various meanings and the peculiar sense in which it is used in any sentence is to be determined by the context. This may not be equally true with respect to proper names. Foreign nations is a general term, the application of which to Indian tribes when used in the American Constitution is at best extremely questionable. In one article in which a power is given to be exercised in regard to foreign nations generally, and to the Indian tribes particularly, they are mentioned as separate in terms clearly contra-distinguishing them from each other. We perceive plainly that the constitution in this article does not comprehend the Indian tribes in the general term—foreign nations, not we presume because a tribe may not be a nation, but because it is not foreign to the United States. When afterwards the term foreign state is introduced, we cannot impute to the convention the intention to desert its former meaning and to comprehend Indian tribes within it, unless the context force that construction on us. We find nothing in the context, and nothing in the subject of the article which leads to it.

The court has bestowed its best attention on this question, and after mature deliberation the majority is of opinion that an Indian tribe or nation within the United States is not a foreign state in the sense of the Constitution, and cannot maintain an action in the courts of the United States.

A serious additional objection exists to the jurisdiction of the court. Is the matter of the bill the proper subject for judicial inquiry and decision? It seeks to restrain a state from a forcible exercise of legislative power over a neighboring people asserting their independence, their right to which the state denies. On several of the matters alluded to in the bill, for example on the laws making it criminal to exercise the usual powers of self-government in their own country by the Cherokee nation, this court cannot interpose, at least in the form in which those matters are presented. That part of the bill which respects the lands occupied by the Indians, and prays the aid of the court to protect their possessions may be more doubtful.—The mere question of right might perhaps be decided by this court in a proper case with proper parties. But the court is asked to do more than decide on the title. The bill requires us to control the legislation of Georgia, and to restrain the execution of its physical force. The propriety of such an interposition by the court may be well questioned. It savors too much of exercise of political power to be within the proper province of the judicial department. But the opinion on the point respecting parties makes it unnecessary to decide this question.

If it be true that the Cherokee nation have rights, this is not the tribunal in which those rights are to be asserted. If it be true that wrongs have been inflicted, and that still greater are to be apprehended, this is not the tribunal which can redress the past or prevent the future.

The motion for an injunction is denied.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the tenth day of February, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States, *Cochran & Spear*, of the said District, have deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following, to wit: "Cramer's edition of the United States' Spelling Book, with appropriate reading lessons: being an easy standard for spelling, reading and pronouncing the English language, according to the rules established by John Walker, in his Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary. By sundry experienced Teachers: Improved.

"*Where now the thorn or tangled thicket grows,*
The Wilderness shall blossom as the rose."

HUMPHREYS."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the Act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

E. J. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the W. District of Pennsylvania.
April 1, 1831—w6t

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Farm in Pine township, about ten miles from Pittsburgh, within one mile of the turnpike gate, and about three quarters of a mile from Street's tavern, on the Butler road, containing one hundred and fifty-six acres eighty-eight perches, with allowance; seventy acres under good cultivation, about thirty acres of meadow, of the very best quality.—

There are on the premises two good Dwelling Houses, a large Bank Barn, sixty feet by thirty, a Tan Yard, in good order, a never failing spring and spring house, and a large and thriving Orchard, of the very best kind of fruit. There is a good mill seat on said farm, and the Butler turnpike passes thro' it. An indisputable title will be given. It is unnecessary to say more, as those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves. Inquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

GEORGE ALLISON.

April 26—3*

PITTSBURGH AND JACKSON FOUNDRIES.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership in the Foundry Business, in the name of *Kingsland, Lightner & Cuddy*; and are carrying on the Pittsburgh (late M'Clurg's) Foundry, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, and the Jackson Foundry, near the corner of Sixth, in Liberty street.

They have on hand, and expect to keep, a regular supply of Sad Irons, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Mould Boards, Woods', Miller's Patent, and True American Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes, Bark Mills, and all other articles in their line. They have an extensive assortment of Stoves and Grates, and are making considerable addition to their variety of patterns for these articles.—They are prepared to make every description of heavy work, in the best manner, and at short notice.

Orders left at either of the Foundries, as well as all approved orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

I. KINGSLAND,
ISAAC LIGHTNER
JAMES CUDDY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1831.—w3mo.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a connexion for the transaction of the *Grocery & Commission Business generally*, Under the firm of ESTEP & QUINBY, and have taken the premises, No. 137 Wood street.—They intend to keep a general assortment of Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, which will be sold at fair prices for cash, or exchanged for country produce.—Advances made on consignments.

JOSEPH ESTEP,
WILLIAM QUINBY.

Pittsburgh, March 29, 1831.—6w

A FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS &c.

THE Subscriber has just received, from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, an extensive addition to his former stock of DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c., which, having been purchased from extensive importers, generally by the original package, exclusively for cash, will enable him to supply Country Merchants, Druggists, and Physicians, on as good terms as any House in the Western Country.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 29, 1831.—w6t

MADDER.—Just received, a fresh supply of Madder, of a good quality; for sale by the hhd, barrel or keg, on liberal terms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29—w6t

NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL

STORE!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a Drug and Chemical Store, at the S. E. corner of Market and Liberty streets, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Findley & Madeira, where they will keep a general assortment of Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, &c., which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

C. DALY & CO.

April 29—w6t

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL KELLER has removed to the south west corner of Market and Front streets, where he will continue the old business of selling IRON AND NAILS, &c. where he will receive in payment, all kinds of country produce, and, having plenty of room, will also receive goods on consignment.

April 8—w3m.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1831.

THE CABINET.—The surprise and curiosity excited by the late evacuation of the executive departments, have not yet subsided: the inquiry is still made at every corner, why did the Secretaries resign? As to Ingham and Branch, there is no difficulty in answering the question; they resigned—simply because—they could not help it; but Mr. Van Buren and Col. Eaton must have some motive different from those expressed in their letters. These two gentlemen are on the most friendly terms with one another and with General Jackson, their resignations are made in concert, they perfectly understand each other, and yet the reasons which they assign for their resignations are perfectly contradictory. Mr. Van Buren *professed* to resign, because his being a member of the Cabinet "had embarrassed and weakened the administration, and produced obstructions to the successful prosecution of public affairs." On the other hand, Col. Eaton *professes* to resign, because he at first reluctantly accepted the appointment, and because the administration, being in a prosperous and unembarrassed state, a *favorable moment* had at length arrived, and his services were no longer necessary to the President. Now, surely, when two politicians, acting in concert, thus assign different reasons for the same act, we must naturally infer that the real motives are different from those assigned. Indeed, so natural and obvious is this inference, that every individual, without respect to party, has come to the same conclusion, and the most strenuous Jacksonite in the country, as he rises from reading Mr. Van Buren's letter, will ask himself, why did Mr. Van Buren resign?

The following very *significant* extract from the New York Courier, a zealous and devoted supporter of Mr. Van Buren, gives some light upon this subject. "Well, indeed, may Mr. Van Buren be called the "Great Magician," *for he raises his wand and the whole Cabinet vanishes.*" We ask our readers to bear this extract in mind; coming as it does, from the especial organ of Mr. Van Buren, it is all important and will be the theme of much comment. In the first place, it confirms fully all our suspicions upon the subject of the late disturbance in the Cabinet, and proves, most conclusively, that it was the result of Mr. Van Buren's management. The wily Secretary, being anxious to get rid of Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and finding that they could not be prevailed upon to resign, takes this method to get rid of them. To dismiss them from office would be too bold a measure, too direct, and not in character for Mr. Van Buren; he therefore *"raises his wand and the whole Cabinet vanishes."* He resigns himself, and induces Col. Eaton to resign, and then the President intimates to Messrs. Ingham and Branch that it is necessary to reorganise the Cabinet, that it may come in as a "unit."

General Jackson's correspondence with Mr. Ingham fully confirms the suggestion of Mr. Van Bureu's editor, that the Great Magician had dispersed the Cabinet, by a motion of his wand. In the close of his letter, he uses the following language:—

"In accepting of your resignation, it is *with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the integrity and zeal* with which you have managed the local concerns of the nation. In your discharge *of all the duties of your office*, over which I have any control, *I have been fully satisfied;* and in your retirement you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness."

Here the General distinctly states that Mr. Ingham had managed the affairs of his department with "integrity and zeal," and yet he requests him to withdraw, and says, "justice to the individuals (Messrs. Van Buren and Eaton.) whose *public spirit* had impelled them to tender their resignations," required the decision he had made. Truly, this is strange reasoning of the President; because Messrs. Van Buren and Eaton *voluntarily* resigned, Mr. Ingham and Branch must be *compelled* to withdraw! Such justice we cannot appreciate. As to the "public spirit" displayed by Messrs. Van Buren and Eaton, in tendering their resignations, we see no evidence of it. Col. Eaton certainly assigns none but private, personal considerations; he says that he came into the department reluctantly, and that he seizes the first favorable opportunity to quit it.

Some of the more strenuous friends of General Jackson here, lately found fault with us because we called the President an Automaton in the hands of Martin Van Buren, and yet the especial organ of that Secretary considers the President as more insignificant than even an Automaton—the *"great magician" raises his wand and the whole Cabinet vanishes.* The President is not even named, not introduced as an Automaton, but treated as a mere nonentity. He is not deemed worthy of notice: we never spoke so disrespectfully of the President as has the New York Courier, the confidential organ of Mr. Van Buren. We had supposed that the Secretary of State at least went through the *form* of consulting the President: it seems, however, that upon this occasion at least we were mistaken, for it is *semi-officially* asserted that Mr. Van Buren *raised his wand and the whole Cabinet vanished.*

We invite the particular attention of the believers in the firmness and independence of General Jackson, to this brief account of the late dispersion of the Cabinet. The words, the "Great Magician raised his wand *and the whole Cabinet vanished,*" should be rung in their ears as were the words of old Cato in those of the Romans.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

Cassimer Perier stated to the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, the 28th March, that it was necessary to provide for the future on the breaking up of the Chamber. He continued:

"The future does not wear a less favorable aspect, but it draws nearer. A new circumstance, which has taken place in the midst of the negotiations which were on foot—the occupation of Bologna by the Austrian troops—(Evident marks of attention)—calls for explanations which we do not doubt will prove satisfactory to the honor of the two countries; and for a guarantee of this opinion we may take the anxiety with which our first overtures were received. (Prolonged sensation.) But even with this hope, the Government should advance a step upon events, in order not to risk the chance of being left behind; for, as you know it is by foreseeing, that we are enabled to direct them. (Unanimous marks of concurrence.)

"Let us prove to them that by leaving nothing to chance in our preparations of defence, there shall be nothing equivocal in the guarantees of peace. (Cheers.)

"The country is already aware that the Government is not disposed to sacrifice its interests to its passions. Let it know, also, that its security is our principle object and that we are determined to procure it by every other means, if peace should not suffice. (Unanimous applause.)

The warlike disposition of the ministry has quieted the country.

The following extracts from the Journal des Debats may be regarded as official:

"The Austrians entered Bologna on the 20th.

"The Provincial Government and the Italian patriots always intended to retire at the approach of the enemy, for the purpose of not exposing an open city to the horrors of war.

"All who were capable of bearing arms retired to the Appenines, the passes of which could be easily made the seat of a desperate resistance.

"It appears that the entrance of the Austrians had been determined by the enterprise of the patriots, who, according to a letter from Vienna, had attempted on the 9th an attack upon Rome, from which they were repulsed.

"We are assured that a diplomatic note has been addressed to the Austrian Cabinet to announce that France will not tolerate a longer residence of the Austrians in Bologna."

PARIS, March 28.—It is said to-day that it is the Duke de Broglie who is to succeed M. Sebastiani.

It was asserted yesterday that a telegraphic despatch had announced the marriage of the Duchess of Berry with Don Miguel.—*Gallignani's Messenger.*

PARIS, March 29.—(Private Correspondence.)—Within 48 hours we shall know whether war will or will not take place. Without giving an opinion on it myself, I may be allowed to state that those most interested incline to the belief that it is no longer possible for France to avoid war.

The first step taken by the army of France beyond the bridge of Kehl would be the signal for insurrection through the entire of the ci-devant Rhenish provinces. Should she pass her Italian frontier, the whole of Savoy and Piedmont would rise and join her. Should war take place, it is in the latter quarter that the first blow will be struck.

POLAND.

Poland still exists. The dates from Warsaw are to March 15th: up to which time no more fighting had occurred. The rumor of insurrection in the rear of the Russian forces, seems to be confirmed. The provinces of Volhynia and Podolia, east of the river Bug, which composed originally that part of Poland which was incorporated with the Russian Empire in 1795, have caught the fire from their former countrymen; and already, it is said, a corps of fifteen thousand men was assembled in the rear of Gen. Kreutz, who, it will be remembered, commanded the Southern division of the Russian invading army. This division had retreated and General *Dwernecki* who was opposed to it, had passed the Bug, entered Volhynia, and was received with enthusiasm. Meantime, the Diet, in order that the government of the kingdom might not depend upon the fate of a besieged city, had removed from Warsaw to *Meichow*, near the Austrian frontiers, in the palatinate Sandomir, where they were making every effort to arm and discipline the militia, and thus augment the national forces. The Austrians, by the by, are said in some accounts to have shown friendly dispositions to the Poles, and to have encouraged their resistance to Rassia. A provisional government for Poland, of which Count Diebitsch was the chief, had been named by the Emperor of Russia. This is looked upon as indicating more moderate views than the purpose first avowed of annihilating Poland as a separate kingdom, and annexing it to the Russian Empire.—*N. Y. Amer.*

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATES.

New York, April 23.—Yesterday morning, Wansley and Gibbs, (whose real name is Jeffers,) were taken from the Bellevue Prison, by the Marshal, on board the steam boat Bellona, to Ellis Island, for execution. They both conducted themselves with perfect propriety. Wansley, who is a stout mulatto man, about 23 years of age, was very penitent, and employed his time with great earnestness in singing and praying. Jeffers was perfectly calm and collected; he did not join in any religious exercises, but addressed the multitude in a speech of full half an hour. He acknowledged that he had been guilty of many and great crimes; that his sentence was just, and that he should submit to it with fortitude. They were both attended by divines and other pious individuals, who were anxious to contribute to their spiritual welfare.—At 12 o'clock, precisely, they were told to prepare, and the drop fell, which launched them into eternity. Wansley received his death almost immediately, but Jeffers, having moved the knot behind his ear, suffered much, and struggled for some minutes. They both remained suspended about half an hour, when their bodies were delivered over to the Surgeons. The day being fair, the Bay and Harbor was crowded by boats and vessels with spectators, anxious to witness the distressing spectacle.—*Dai. Adv.*

We understand that the body of Wansley is one of the most perfect specimens of manly symmetry which was ever delivered over to the Surgeons.—The phrenologists have been examining the developments in both the cases; and we shall no doubt have a report of their discoveries.—*Com. Adv.*

GREAT PERFORMANCE.

The subjoined details of a recent extraordinary performance on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, are given in a late Liverpool paper.—Such an account must go far towards confirming the highest estimates and expectations of the friends of Railorads, in regard to itheir vast capabilities, as a means of intercourse and transportation.—Let the reader bear in mind that the developements on the Manchester Railroad, which is now in operation, are so many evidences of what may be done here, when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad goes into regular operation. What is done in England may be done here. In this view, the details of performances on the great English Railway, being first in operation, cannot but be satisfactory as well as interesting to the reader of this vicinity. But, to the account, which is thus introduced by the Liverpool editor:—

"We have frequently had to detail performances on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which have excited feelings of astonishment, and some of them, perhaps, a little incredulity, in the minds of our readers. We have now, however, to record a feat which far out-does all former outdoings, and proves that the full powers of locomotive engines on Railways, have been as yet, very little understood. On Friday morning Mr. Stephenson's engine, *Sampson*, started from Liverpool with 30 wagons, carrying the following load.

	Tons.	Cwt.
23 wagon loads of oats,	82	10
7 wagon loads of merchandise,	24	15
Total nett weight,	107	5
Tares of the 30 wagons,	42	15
Fifteen persons (chiefly directors and their friends,)	1	0

Making a gross weight of *one hundred and fifty-one tons,* (besides the weight of the tender, with its coke, water, &c.) With this enormous load the *Sampson* moved off, as we have already stated, at ten minutes past eight, and proceeded to the foot of the Huyton inclined plane at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. It was assisted up the inclined plane by three other engines, (the *Mars,* the *Mercury,* and the *Arrow.*) and arrived at the top in 38 minutes after leaving the station. As the assisting engines pushed behind the load, whilst the *Sampson* tugged in front, it was easy by observing where the connecting chains were tight, and where slack, to ascertain what portion of the work was done by each; and it was found that the *Sampson* generally drew sixteen wagons (the gross weight of which would be about 80 tons.) On arriving at the top of the inclined plane, the *Sampson* stopped five minutes to to take in water, and then proceeded to Parkside, were it arrived at 27 minutes past nine, stopped their eight minutes to water, and arrived in Manchester at sixteen minutes before eleven.—The whole time of the journey was consequently two hours and thirty-four minutes; and deducting the thirteen minutes employed in taking in water, the nett time of travelling was *two hours and twenty-one minutes.* From the performance of the *Sampson* on the inclined plane, no doubt is entertained that it would draw 200 tons on a perfectly level railway. The quantity of coke consumed by the *Sampson* in this extraordinary journey was 1375 lbs. (12 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs.) being not quite one third of a pound per ton per mile. Adding to this the coke consumed by the three engines which assisted up the inclined plane, the whole expense of fuel would not amount to twenty shillings."

German method of forcing trees.—With a sharp knife make a cut in the bark of the branch which is meant to be forced to bear, and not far from the place where it is connected with the stem, or if it is a small branch or shoot, near where it is joined to the large bough—the cut is to go round the branch, or to encircle it, and penetrate to the wood. A quarter of an inch from this cut, make a second like the first, round the branch, so that by both encircling the branch, a ring is formed upon the branch, a quarter of an inch broad, between the two cuts. The bark between these two cuts is taken clean away, with a knife, down to the wood, removing even the fine inner bark, which immediately lies upon the wood, so that no connexion whatever remains between the two parts of the bark, but the bare and naked wood appears white and smooth; but this bark ring, to compel the tree to bear, must be made at the time when the buds are strongly swelling or breaking out into blossom. In the same year a callus is formed at the edges of the ring, on both sides, and the connexion of the bark that had been interrupted is restored again, without any detriment to the tree, or the branch operated upon, in which the artificial wound soon again grows over. By this simple (though artificial) means of forcing every fruit tree with certainty to bear, the most important advantages will be obtained.

Shipwreck of the Schooner Warrior.—Further Particulars.—On Saturday morning a sea faring man called upon the editors of the New York Gazette, and gave the annexed information respecting some of the passengers on board the schr. Warrior, which vessel was lost during the late gale on Block island. He stated that his name was John William Hutchins, and that he recently arrived at Boston in the ship Messenger, Captain Buffington, from Calcutta, and reached this port on Friday in the schr. Vespe,r from Boston.—Hutchins] also informed us [that some of his shipmates in the Messenger, viz. John Latimer, Alexander Bradley, Thomas Burns, James G. Rowland, Thomas Van Wyck, and Samuel Barclay, seamen, and William Lane, cook, all took passage in the Warrior for this port on their way to Philadelphia, where they all belonged, and were there shipped on board the Messenger. He adds that a lady passenger and the wife of the Steward of the Warrior, were also on board that ill-fated vessel. The Providence American of Saturday contains the following additional particulars, obtained from inhabitants of the island who witnessed the whole scene:—

The Warrior was discovered at day light Saturday morning, on shore, upon Sandy Point, N. W. part of the Island, about a quarter of a mile from the shore. The wind blew a hurricane, so that the islanders had to take refuge in the Light House. The sea was running as high as her fore-yard, and breaking over her in spouts, sometimes an hundred feet. Eight men were discovered by a glass on her quarter deck. At 12, M. the body of a black woman came on shore. Soon after a man was seen swimming toward the shore. He sustained himself for nearly 30 minutes, till the under tow took him, and he was drowned and driven on shore. This man was marked J. G. R.* born 1807, in India ink, on the arm. In his pockets were an American Coast Pilot, a receipt for board in Boston, signed J. G. Howland, April 3d, two $20 notes and some change. In the meantime the mainmast of the schr. went, and at the same time she broke in two at the break of the quarter deck, the bottom apparently floating out, and her cargo bursting forth, as our informant described it, like feathers out of a bed when ripped open. The men on the quarter deck ran forward, a part of the vessel remaining hanging to her anchors, every spar having disappeared. In the afternoon of Saturday a clothes bag came on shore, marked G. T. Lovell. A watch was stationed that night, and about midnight the body of a young man about 20 years of age, was picked up. He had on a pair of drawers and thin trowsers, which were marked G. T. Lovell, and had evidently prepared himself to try to swim on shore. The body was not bruised. This was the mate of the vessel, a highly promising young man, eldest son of the part owner of the vessel, Capt. G. Lovell, of Osterville.

Sunday morning the wind having for the first time abated so as render it possible for a boat to live, our informants boarded the wreck. Her bow was all that remained. Near the windlass were found four dead bodies, braced against a temporary bulwark. They had apparently perished from exposure. One, a young man, was supposed to be a passenger. On his left arm was A. B.† and a foul anchor, another foul anchor on his left hand, between thumb and forefinger. About his person were $27 in silver. The other three were seamen.

The bodies were each placed in a coffin, after an inquest was held over them, and decently buried in the burial ground, the grave of each being marked to designate them as found. No black man was found, as has been stated. The effects were carefully put in the hands of Mr. Coe, the Inspector, who will account for them. Every thing decent and proper was done by the honest Islanders. If more persons perished on board the wreck, they must have been driven toward the Vineyard Sound, by the counter current, as was most of the cargo. The chain cable was found fouled, in the hawshole. No article was found on the remaining part of the wreck. So completely was the vessel broken up that there was not a piece of timber 20 feet long, which came on shore.—Some caffoes, boxes, &c. were picked up on shore.

The goods saved from the wreck of the Warrior have been sold at Newport for $900.

* The body of Rowland.
† The body of Bradley.

Spirit of '76.—In the year of 1777, Congress appointed a committee to confer with the printer, with a view of striking off 30,000 Bibles at the expense of Congress: but it being difficult to obtain paper and types, the committees of commerce were ordered to import, at the expense of Congress, 20,000 Bibles from Holland, Scotland, and elsewhere; and they give as a reason, that "its use is so universal, and its importance so great." In the year 1780, Congress appointed committees to attend to printing an edition of the Bible in Philadelphia, and voted that they "highly approve the pious and laudable undertaking, as subservient to the interests of religion, and recommend this edition of the Bible to the people of the United States." In eight successive years Congress voted and kept sixteen national fasts and thanksgivings. On the committee who reported these bills were such men as Governor Livingston of New York, R. H. Lee, of Virginia; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut; John Jay, of N. Y.; Elias Boudinot, and James Madison, afterwards President of the United States. Some of these men signed the Declaration of Independence, and most of them were engaged in framing the constitution, and knew its true spirit.—*Connecticut Observer.*

The New Orleans Bee of the 26th ult. states, that Messrs. Nicolet & Co. of that city, lately received by the brig Rapide, from Havre, two bales of cotton, which, on account of the fraudulent manner in which they were packed, were returned. There were but four inches of genuine cotton;—the rest consists in rotten lumps of worthless stuff. The cotton was exposed at the Exchange.

John V. Ayre, the owner of a dry goods store in Philadelphia which was burnt last week, has been arrested on a charge of having set fire to the store, for the purpose of defrauding the underwriters. The principal witness against him is a lad who served in the store.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Three thousand dollars have been collected at New Orleans in behalf of ex-President Monroe. Such a contribution, for so laudable a purpose, is highly creditable to the people of Louisiana.

The Albany Advertiser of the 18th inst. states that the water has at length been introduced into the whole line of the Erie Canal. The first boat arrived at Schenectady from Utica on the 16th ult.

Ex-President Adams and lady arrived at the City Hotel last evening, and will leave in the steam boat line to-morrow morning for their residence in Massachusetts. Mr. Adams appears in fine health and spirits. Every one who contemplates the man, his character, talents and principles, and the deplorable condition of our public affairs, must deeply lament that he is not *now* President of the United States. With him the country would not have been dishonored with a wrangling cabinet, which has at last fallen and crumbled to pieces from its own imbecility. But in these times, when "a private station is the post of honor," while the country suffers by the loss of the services of such a statesman, he is, himself, undoubtedly the gainer. How much more enviable is the station and character of John Quincy Adams in retirement, than Andrew Jackson in the Presidential chair.—*Balt. Patriot.*

The Adjourment.—This day at 12 o'clock, the legislature of this state adjourned, *sine die,* after a session of 113 days.

Among the most important of the public acts is the bill *to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors,* passed on the last day of the session, which will go into operation on the first of March next, and which will then be applicable to all debts and contracts, past as well as future.—*Albany Argus, April* 26.

The Canal.—During the past week 21 boats arrived at this place and 20 departed. The De Witt Clinton, (one of Capt. Leech's line of boats,) run through, full freighted, from Pittsburgh to Johnstown in 40 hours.—*Blairsville Record.*

One of the guards of the Liverpool coaches, seeing a steam engine move somewhat slowly along the railroad, called out to the stoker—"I say, Jem, what's the use of your simmering along at that 'ere jog-trot; come, can't you boil us up a gallop."

Grand Sight on the Railway.—Such of our readers as are interested in railway experiments, may be gratified on Saturday morning, when it is intended to despatch by the railway 1,000 bales of New Orleans cotton, in two trains. The Sampson and the Goliah will be the only engines employed, except at the inclined plane, where additional power will be required. The departure will take place at half-past seven o'clock.—*Liverpool Mer.*

Cholera Morbus.—Accounts from Russia state, that notwithstanding the season, which invariably checks this fatal malady, the artificial heat produced at Moscow and other Russian towns by the use of furs, and by the large stoves in the houses, have prolonged its existence, and that great apprehensions are entertained that, on the approach of spring, its violence and rapidity of communication will be entirely restored.

A Blind Legislator.—M. A. Rodenbach, a member of the National Congress of Belgium, is completely blind. He dictates his speeches to an amanuensis at his home, brings them with him to the sessions of the Congress, and there requests a member to read them for him.

At the commencement of the Polish troubles, the Prussian State Gazette announcing that Count Diebitsch was to leave Berlin on the 9th of Dec., remarked with great seeming confidence, "as he will find the Russian troops *which were offered to our court in a certain case,* already assembled, the insurrection will probably be quelled before three weeks are passed." The three weeks were prolonged into nearly three months at the last advices, and in the face of a vast force, the Poles had not yet received the annihilation predicted by all Europe.

The Austrian force in the north of Italy is 80,000 strong, and, single-handed, the result to the Italian patriots appears equally dark. We have yet hopes that another party will step in to avert it, and leave nothing to regret but that the step by being taken sooner had not saved the lives of many brave men.

The Belgian revolution was at first pronounced only an affair of the mob. It proved, says O. P. Q. very inconvenient to the English gentry residing at Brussels, and was declared to be a horrid affair. There is a homely French adage, that "you can't have an omelet without breaking eggs." The cook is a valuable creature, though her operations are not always sightly.

A northern journal, adverting to the excesses ascribed by the Poles to the Russians, hopes that the latter have not thus tarnished their character. The better way is not to give them the opportunity. We should grieve to see these barbarian slaves again in the heart of Europe, or the Prussians led again by the English to Paris, to cut down the trees in the Champs Elysees.—*Baltimore American.*

We have been informed that Stephen Girard took all the stock that remained unsubscribed in the books of the Central Railroad Company; which road is to be constructed between Pottsville and Sunbury, via Danville, and that operations have already commenced.—*Poulson.*

The Federal Union of April 7, a paper published at Milledgville, and belonging to the Vice President's division of "the Republican party," contains the following announcement:—

"We feel ourselves fully authorised in saying that MR. CALHOUN will not be a candidate for the Presidency."

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by Rev. E. P. Swift, Mr. JOHN SMITH, (Copper-smith,) to Miss ELIZA ANN DAY, both of this city.

On Monday evening, 26th ult. at Port Penn, Del. by the Rev. J. Howe, THOMAS F. DALE, M. D. of Pittsburgh, Pa. to MARGARET K. daughter of the late Dr. David Stewart, of the former place.

DIED,

In Paris, on the 18th ultimo, Col. JAMES SWAN, formerly of Boston.—He had been confined in prison for debt, the last 25 years.

In Baltimore, on Friday evening, the 17th inst. in the 47th year of his age, the Hon. ROLLIN C. MALLARY, for several years past a member of the House of Representatives of the United States from Vermont, and for the last five or six years, Chairman of the Committee on Manufacturers.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers, Treasurer, and Clerk of the "company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be held at the toll house of said Bridge, on Monday the 6th day of June 1831.

JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

May 3.—3t*.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-THREE Shares of Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company. Apply to W. W. IRWIN, Liberty, near Fourth street.

May 3, 1831.—3t

Drums and Military Articles.

JUST received from the manufactory, an assortment of *well toned BASS and TENOR DRUMS.* Also, on hand, a variety of Plumes, Eagles, Stocks, and a few other Military articles; and selling off by retail, for *Cash.*—A stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes, Hats, and a variety of School Books. ISAAC HARRIS,

Corner of Market, Liberty and St. Clair streets.

N. B.—I am obliged, *by sheer necessity,* to close my old business immediately—all persons indebted will confer a kindness and save some trouble, by an immediate settlement. I. H.

May 3, 1831.—3t

Splendid London Editions of Works.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 51 Market street, have lately received the following English Works, which, in addition to their others, form a very attractive list.—Gibbon's Rome, 1 vol. 8 vo.; Buffon's Natural History; Murphy's Tacitus; Beloe's Herodotus; Dymock's Ainsworth's Latin & English Dictionary; Doddridge's Miscellaneous Works; Doddridge's Expositor; Baker's Livy; Garry's Treatise on Perspective; Family Classical Library, 12 vols.; Murray's Elements of Chemistry; M'Culloch's Principles of Political Economy; Boswell's Life of Johnson, &c. &c.

Also, Elegant Illustrations of Shakspeare, Waverly Novels, Poetical Works of Sir W. Scott.

May 3, 1831.—4t

PITTSBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE following books have lately been received into this library: Maxwell, 2 vols. by the Author of Sayings and Doings; the Romance of History, 2 vols. 3d Series, by Leigh Ritchie; Meredith, or the Mystery of the Meschianza; a Tale of the American Revolution.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

May 3, 1831.—2t 51 Market street.

NOTICE TO MY CREDITORS.—Take notice that the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county have, on my application for the benefit of the insolvent laws, to procure my discharge from confinement in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, for a fine of fifty dollars, appointed Tuesday, the 24th day of May, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, as the time and place of hearing me and my creditors.

ELIZABETH HAZLEP.

May 3, 1831.—3t*

CREDITORS of Ekin & Ledlie, take notice that a dividend of five per cent. will be paid on, or after the 10th instant, to all the creditors who executed a release, according to the terms and conditions of the assignment dated, 26th February, 1829.

J. D. DAVIS,
J. S. RIDDLE,
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } Assignees.

May 3, 1831.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

Prize List of the Union Canal Lottery.

Class Number 8, for 1831.—Drawn Numbers:

6 36 45 19 39 11.

SPLENDID Luck at the ever Fortunate "*Prize selling office.*" Numbers 6, 19, 39, a Prize of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS!! Sold in this city. Numbers 6, 11, 19, a Prize of $1,500, sent by letter to a correspondent in Ohio. Nos. 6, 39, 45, a share of $500, sent to Cambridge, Ohio; besides many of $100, &c.

The fortunate holders are requested to present them for payment.

GEO. A. COOK.

Agent for Yates and M'Intyre. No 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. May 3, 1831.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocery, Tea, Wine, and Spirit Store,

No. 148 Wood street, back of round church,

PITTSBURGH.

GEO. C. ANDERSON & CO. respectfully inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in that large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Cully, where they have laid in an extensive and well selected stock in the above line, and trust, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage.

G. C. A. & Co. intend to devote their sole attention to the Grocery and Spirit business; and those who may favor them with their orders may depend on having them executed with punctuality. Among their present stock will be found the following articles, which they can with every confidence recommend, viz:

TEAS.

Y. Hyson, in chests, ½ chests, and ten catty boxes
Hyson, do do
Imperial, do do
Gunpowder and Pouchong.

COFFEE.

Java, Rio, Laguira, and St Domingo.

WINE.

Champagne,	Claret,
Madeira and Port,	Sherry,
Lisbon,	Dry Malaga,
Malaga Sherry,	Sweet do.

BITTERS, and assorted CORDIALS.

SPIRITS.

Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, and Jamaica Rum.

SUGAR.

Brown, Loaf, and Lump, in the greatest variety.

FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins	Currants
Bunch do	Figs, Prunes
Bloom do	Lemons

SUNDRIES.

Chocolate	Mustard
Spices of all kinds	Rock Candy

And every article in the Grocery and Spirit line.

As the whole of the above articles were carefully selected, and purchased *for cash* by their Mr. Thomson, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and as they have appointed agents in both places for their future purchases, they are and always will be enabled to sell at the very lowest market prices.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in barter.

Country merchants will be supplied on the most moderate terms, for cash or acceptances.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
1300 barrels superfine Flour,
600 do. Whiskey,
1800 lbs. Live Goose Feathers.

April 26—tf

AN ORDINANCE,

Accepting of Washington street, and appropriating 20 dollars for the improvement of the same.

WHEREAS James Anderson, J. Normand, James Gray, and others, laid out a street across the Out Lot No. 146 in the plan of Allegheny-Town, running along the north end of S. Lothrop's lot, and the south side of James Gray's barn, to Charles Avery's line, as represented on Jean Barbeau's map of Pittsburgh and its environs, and recorded the same under the name of Washington street; and whereas James Gray, J. Normand, and others, petitioned the Burgess and Councils of the Borough of Allegheny, to accept of said street, and to declare it a public street forever, instead of the one formerly laid out a little further south under the same name, said petition bearing date of the 8th April, 1831. Therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted, by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny, that Washington street aforesaid, as described above, being 50 feet wide, and running parallel with Liberty street as described in Barbeau's map as aforesaid, be accepted by the Borough, and the same is hereby declared to be a public street, and to be maintained, regulated, and repaired at the expense of the borough, as other streets within the borough.

SECT. 2. That the sum of twenty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the improvement of Washington street.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1831.

ISAAC LIGHTNER,
President of the Council.

Attest—JOHN MORRISON, Clk.

Approved: In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Corporation to be affixed, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1831.

HUGH DAVIS,
April 29. *Burgess.*

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

HARDWARE.

99 *Pearl street, nearly opposite the Pearl street House, N. York.*

FOLGER, LAMB & Co. are now receiving a large and superior assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, purchased with cash, and selected with care, which they offer at wholesale, at low prices, for cash or approved credit.—Among which are—Ivory, Real Stag, Fancy Forbuck, Horntip and White Bone Table Desert Knives and Forks, and Carvers; Table and Butchers' Steels; Butcher, Bread and Shoe Knives; a great variety of Pen, Pocket and Two Blade Knives, in doz. & on Cards; Sportmens Piece Knives; Sheepshears, Scissors and Razors; Shoe Pincers and Nippers; Plyers; Carpenters' Lath, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Hammers; Coopers' and Carpenters' Compasses; Corn Mills; Patent Coffee Mills; Bench and Hand Vices, Bright Thumb, and Japanned Norfolk Latches, Lifting Handles; Nail and Spike Gimblets; Sickles, Rat Traps, Warfle Irons; Welded and Rivetted Table Hinges, H & HL Hinges, Pew Hinges, Chest Hinges, Cast Butt Hinges, Flat and Round Bolts, Woodscrews, Iron and Steel Knitting Pins; Mouse Traps, Gridirons, Iron Candlesticks, Pod and Screw Augers, Steelyards; Single and Double Handscrew Plates; Scale Beams, Knob Latches, Bed Screws, Bellows Pipes, Axes, Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes, Mincing Knives, Trowels, Hoes, Chisels and Gouges, Plane Irons, Drawing Knives, Saws of all kinds, Files and Rasps, Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans, Short and Long Handle Frying Pans, Cow Bells, Cooks' Ladles, Brass Kettles, House and Alarm Bells, Curry Combs, English and American Scythes, Straw Knives, Slates, Inkstands, Awls, Shoe Tacks; Coach Wrenches; Stump Joints; Whitewash, Paint, Shoe, Scrubbing, Furniture, Clothes, and Dusting Brushes; Cut and Wrought Tacks; Brass, and Ironhead Shovels, and Tongs; Iron Wire; Braces and Bitts; Tap Borers; Iron Weights; Sad Irons; Toy Irons, Pins and Needles; Fish Hooks; Snuffer Trays; Bread Baskets; Tea Pots; Tea Trays and Waiters; Gun Flints; Oilstones, Gun Locks; Powder Flasks; Shot Bags; Whipthongs; Ivory Combs; Commode Knobs and Rings; Curtain Pins; Escutcheons; Bedcaps; Brass Butts; Brass Nails, Brass Cocks, Window Pullies; Anvils and Vices; Trace Chains; Sand Paper; Inkpowder; Spectacles; Rules; Slate and Lead Pencils, Brass, Bracket and Chamber Candlesticks; Bone Coat and Vest Moles; Suspender Buttons, Gilt, White Metal, and Yellow Metal Coat and Vest do; Pearl Buttons, tobacco Boxes, curtain Rings, Lamps, Capwire, Iron, Tutania, Britania, and Plated Table and Tea Spoons; Corkscrews; Hair and Tooth Brushes, Beads, Snuff Boxes, Iron and Brass Knockers, Joiners' Squares, Spoke Shaves, Spurs, Brass Thumb Latches, Pocket Books, knob, mortice, closet, chest, cupboard, trunk, pad, and till Locks, Spades and Shovels, Blacking, Halter Chains, pocket and dressing Combs, tailors' and women's Thimbles, Tenter Hooks, patent metal Cocks, Razor Strops, Cotton and Wool Cards, Horse Cards, trace and leading line Rope, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines, copper Tea Kettles, Guns, Rifles, Pistols. They also keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of cut and wrought Nails and Spikes, wagon and cart Boxes, English [L] blistered, German and Cast Steel, Nail and Spike Rods; Hoop Iron.

March 8, 1831.

NOTICE.—Some time last fall, the subscribers sent to Pittsburgh for a half box of window glass, for the use of a school house. A box purporting to be window glass was sent by a wagoner (from whom we do not know) and left at the tavern of Mr. George Geiger, in Unity township, Westmoreland county; but on examination it was found to contain *Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.*—This is therefore to give notice to the owner thereof, or his agent, that unless he comes forward on or before the 25th day of May next, and proves property and pays charges, the said box of oil will be sold on that day, in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa. to remunerate the subscribers.

JOHN BRINDLE,
CONRAD HENRY,
WM. GRAHAM, } *Trustees*

April 26, 1831.—3t

OFFICIAL Methodist Publications, from the *Methodist Episcopal Press:*—Improved Methodist Hymn Book, revised and corrected, with the name of tune and the page of the *Methodist Harmonist* at the head of each hymn, just published, in two sizes, on superior paper, and printed in the best manner, from new plates of the best quality—price retail, of 24mo. and 48mo. each, bound and lettered, 50 cents. (A beautiful Pearl edition, third size of the same, was published on the 23d instant—price, retail, 31¼ cents.) In sheets, folded and collated, the 24mo. and 48mo. will be each 20 cents. For 300 copies and under 500 at one time, 19 cents; for 500 or over, 18 cents: the Pearl, folded and collated, each 15 cents: for 300 copies and under 500, 14 cents; for 500 or over, 13 cents. A large 12mo. edition also on sale, price retail, $1; folded and collated, at wholesale, 50 cents.

Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary on the New Testament, in two volumes, royal octavo, (the text in large type,) well bound in sheep, and doubly lettered—price *four dollars.* In extra boards, with glazed muslin covers, for five copies, $3 per copy; 10 do. $2 87½ do.; 25 do. $2 75 do.; 50 do. $2 62½ do.; 100 do. $2 50. In sheets, for five copies, $2 62½ per copy; 10 do. $2 50 do.; 25 do. $2 37½ do.; 50 do. $2 25 do.; 100 do. $2 12½; 200 do. $2 do.; and on $500 worth at one time, 10 per cent. additional discount. The Old Testament may also be had, to match, in four volumes, royal octavo, at $3 34 cents, retail, per volume, well bound and doubly lettered.

Watson's Theological Institutes, in one volume octavo, bound and lettered—price, retail, $2 00
Methodist Discipline, do. do. 25
Mrs. H. A. Rogers' Life and Experience, do. 25
Mrs. Fletcher's do. do. 62½

In all the above, where the word "retail" is mentioned with the price, the usual discount will be made to wholesale purchasers; but not in any other case. J. EMORY & B. WAUGH,

14 Crosby street, New York.

April 29, 1831.—3t

100 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, a bright mulatto boy named LEWIS, aged about 19 or 20 years, a tall slim fellow, one of his ankles considerably larger than the other, long hair, generally worn in long ringlets, dark eyes, has rather a down look when spoken to, fond of chewing tobacco, an excellent hand with a gun, particularly with a rifle; he took with him a white roundabout coat, white pantaloons, (homespun, coarse) black far hat, one dark pair of cassimere pantalo

PITTSBURGH

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE inhabitants of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that the Pittsburgh Circulating Library is now opened for the delivery of Books, at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 51 Market street, near Fourth. April 19---tf

WOOL! WOOL!

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for all grades of WOOL, washed on the Sheep's back, on delivery at the Woollen Factory, in Economy.

FREDERICK RAPP.

April 15, 1831—2mo.

JOHN ALEXANDER

HAS Removed his Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. F. W. Boggs, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Fourth, where he is now receiving a splendid and general assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

purchased at the lowest prices, in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; all of which will be sold low for Cash. ☞Has always on hand a large assortment of MAHOGANY, which will be sold at very reduced prices. J. A.

April 8---3mo.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. M'DONALD & COLWELL have Removed their Office to St. Clair treet, third door east of the Exchange Hotel.

April 12---1mo

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

REMOVAL.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have removed their stock of Dry Goods to the store recently occupied by Messrs. James Brown & Son, NO. 83 MARKET STREET, where they are opening an unusually large assortment of *FRENCH GOODS*, selected from the latest importations, and adapted to the present season. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers, and invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine their goods, which are offered at the lowest market prices, *Wholesale and Retail*. They offer also a good assortment of BRITISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS, among which are

30 pieces Broadcloths
25 do. Satinets
50 do. Irish Linens
Diapers, Table Cloths, Napkins
Book, Mull, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins
2 cases black and yellow Navarino Bonnets
1 case Dunstable Straw Bonnets.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831---6w

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;

And a general assort't of *American Manufactures*;
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15---tf

FOR SALE, a first rate GIG and HARNESS, of eastern manufacture. Inquire of A. B. Semple, at the Exchange stables, Penn street.

ALSO, A first rate Family HORSE, suitable for harness or the saddle. April 26---1m

DR. JAMES A. LOWRIE

TENDERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Office, No. 45 Third street, next door to the corner of Market street. April 1---3mo

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY

At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge, who are exclusively authorised to make engagements for the concern.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

March 18, 1831.---2m

TO LET,

THE Store and Dwelling House in Liberty street, now occupied by H. Fullerton, Jr. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 22.---tf

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 126 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER,

Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

☞The Lancaster Journal and Washington Reporter will insert the above advertisement once a week till June 1, and charge Pittsburgh Gazette.

January 11, 1831---t14J

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.---tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

MACHINERY.

THE subscribers, having entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of building Cotton and Woollen Machinery, under the firm of

M'KENZIE & BLACKSTOCK,

have recently taken the machine shop of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell, & Co., where they are now prepared to build Machinery, on the most approved plan, and on a reasonable credit. Persons wishing to purchase can have an opportunity of seeing their machinery operated at the Factory of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell & Co., in Allegheny-Town.

S. B. M'KENZIE,
D. BLACKSTOCK.

Pittsburgh, February 8---3mo

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.

March 11, 1831.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830---1y

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,

March 11—tf Fourth street.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

A. & W. BEATTY & Co.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS,

Sixth, between Wood and Liberty Streets,

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of GOODS—consisting of *Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Diaper, &c. &c.*—All of which they offer for sale at eastern prices, without the addition of carriage, at from 3 to 6 month's acceptances. Their friends, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine the goods for themselves.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be given on large orders, or for cash. Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned build ings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

PITTSBURGH

Academic Seminary,

No. 11 ST. CLAIR STREET,

INTENDED for the education of youth, in English, French, Classical, and Mathematical Literature, preparatory for Mercantile, Mechanical, and Professional pursuits.

In this institution, young gentlemen shall be solidly and expeditiously prepared for the Counting House, and University. Gentlemen preparing for the Profession of Law or Medicine, shall have every assistance afforded them, for the speedy attainment of the Greek and Latin languages. The English department is attended to during the customary school hours; the Classical, from 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Mouls is engaged in the French department.

Popular lessons on Book Keeping are given daily.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is in the institution an interesting class of young ladies, who are taught separately. A separate, but convenient Room, communicating with the school, will be open on the 2d Monday of April, for the reception of a limited number, who shall have all the advantages of instruction, without the inconvenience of any intercourse with the other pupils.—Terms made known at the Seminary. M. M SHARRY, *Principal.*

March 22, 1831.—tf

DUNLAP'S PAINTING

OF

CHRIST REJECTED,

IS now being exhibited at LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, where it will remain a FEW WEEKS.

This universally and justly admired picture represents the *Rejection of our Saviour, by the Jewish High Priest, the Elders, and the People*, when brought to them by Pilate, from the Judgment Hall. The subject, which is illustrated with great force and beauty, is found in the following passage of the Sacred Writings:

"And when they had bound him, they led him away, and delivered him to Pontius Pilate, the Governor. Pilate said unto them, What shall I then do with Jesus, which is called Christ? They all said unto him, let him be crucified. When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he said, I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see ye to it. Then answered all the people, and said, his blood be on us and on our children."—*St. Matthew, chap.* 27.

"Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns and the *gorgeous* robe; and Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man. When the Chief Priests therefore and Officers saw him, they cried out, saying, crucify him, crucify him. Pilate saith unto them, Take ye him and crucify him, for I find no fault in him."—*St. John, chap.* 19.

☞In this splendid Painting, which occupies upwards of 200 *square feet of canvass*, nearly 200 figures are introduced. In composition, perspective, coloring, and general effect, it is much superior to any historic production yet exhibited in this city, and merits the reputation and success that have hitherto attended it.

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORIA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at half past 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

April 8, 1831.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823---tf

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.---tf.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S

PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50	
do.	do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,		per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial.	per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25	
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,		per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,			31½ a 75
BORDERS,		do.		12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 8, 1830---tf

150 TONS Tennessee and Ohio Pig Metal, of good quality, for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

March 11.—tf

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830---tf.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.---tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18. 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

BRONZE AND DRAB COLORED PUMPS

GEORGE ALBREE informs his friends and customers, that he has Removed to Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, two doors above Fifth, where he is opening a general assortment of SHOES, adapted to the season, consisting of Ladies' Bronze and Black Morocco, Lasting, and Leather Boots and Shoes, of various patterns; Misses', Children's and Infant's Boots and Shoes of different colors, with Gentlemen's Boots, Bootees, Shoes, and Pumps, which are offered low, at Wholesale or Retail.

Pittsburgh April 5.—1m&w1m.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets---constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 11.—tf

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER, MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.

November 23---wtf

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.---tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.---tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Burner Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP

October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19---tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'urs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK.

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

November 19, 1830.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18---tf

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, have just received and are now opening their Spring supply of HARDWARE, which renders their stock much more extensive than heretofore; consisting of a more general assortment, and embracing a greater variety of articles; among which are Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn, and Waldron's Griffin's, Papmore's, and Blanchard's Grass Scythe, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1831.—tf

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.

Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.